
ENGLISH
FOR
US
اكبر
جروب
لتعلم
اللغة
الإنجليزية



- **We use "and" to add two ideas together.**

and و ✍ تربط بين جملتين تُعبران عن أفكار متشابهة أو معنى و احد.

✦ I like science and maths.

- **We use "but" to contrast two ideas.**

but لكن ✍ تربط بين جملتين تُعبران عن التناقض.

✦ They played well, but they didn't win the match.

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3 Complete the sentences with "and" or "but":

1. I don't eat candy, ……………… I like fruit.
2. I drink cola, ……………… I want to drink more water.
3. I play basketball ……………… I play football in the park.
4. Dad is a scientist ……………… he likes looking at animals and plants.
5. It's very interesting, ……………… it's very hot sometimes!
6. I love burgers, ……………… I only eat one a week.

4 Choose the correct word(s):

1. Fatima loves ice cream (and – but) chocolate.
2. My dad is Egyptian, (and – but) his dad is French.
3. Waleed speaks English, (and – but) he can't speak Chinese.
4. We wash a scrape (and – but) stick a band-aid.
5. I practice basketball twice a week, (and – but) I walk home from school every day.
6. I love playing video games (and – but) I only play them once a week.

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English Teacher



The prefix "re" means again. البادئة "re" تعني مرة أخرى.

do	يفعل	redo	يعيد عمل
paint	يطلي - يدهن	repaint	يعيد طلاء
clean	ينظف	reclean	يعيد تنظيف
made	أعد	remade	أعاد إعداد
did	فعل - قام بـ	redid	أعاد عمل

3 Read and change the verbs with "re":

1. He painted his house again.

➡ ....

2. She cleaned her bike again.

➡ ....

3. He made flapjacks again.

➡ ....

4. She did her homework again.

➡ ....

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"(Adjectives) Comparison المقارنة"

Comparative degree:

- We use the comparative form to compare two people, two animals or two things.

- تستخدم الدرجة الثانية من المقارنة (الصفات) لنقارن بين شخص وشخص أو حيوان وحيوان أو شئ وشئ .... وهكذا.

  - Horses are faster than camels.
  - The lion is stronger than the fox.

- We add (er) to the short adjective and use the word (than) after it.

- نضيف للصفة القصيرة (er) ونضع بعدها كلمة (than مِن) .



✦ When the adjective ends in (e), we add (r).

✦ إذا انتهت الصفة بـ (e) نضيف لها (r) فقط.

large ➡ larger   nice ➡ nicer   fine ➡ finer

Is the new hotel nicer than the old hotel?

✦ When the adjective ends in a consonant after one vowel, we double the final consonant before adding (er).

إذا انتهت الصفة بحرف ساكن يسبقه حرف واحد متحرك ناطق نضاعف الحرف الأخير الساكن قبل إضافة (er).

big ➡ bigger / fat ➡ fatter / thin ➡ thinner / hot ➡ hotter

My bag is bigger than your bag.

✦ When the adjective ends in (y), we change the (y) into (i) before adding (er).

إذا انتهت الصفة بـ (y) تحول إلى (i) قبل إضافة (er).

heavy ➡ heavier   easy ➡ easier   happy ➡ happier
noisy ➡ noisier   scary ➡ scarier

Parrots are noisier than spiders.

✦ We use (more) or (less) before long adjectives and the word (than) after them.

اذا كانت الصفة طويلة ، نضع قبلها إما (more) أو (less) وبعدها (than).

A snake is more dangerous than a fox.

A fox is less dangerous than a snake.

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Adjective		Adjective + er	
tall	طويل	taller	أطول
long	طويل	longer	أطول
short	قصير	shorter	أقصر
fast	سريع	faster	أسرع
slow	بطيء	slower	أبطأ
small	صغير	smaller	أصغر
big	كبير	bigger	أكبر
cold	بارد	colder	أبرد
hot	حار	hotter	أكثر حرارة
strong	قوي	stronger	أقوى
few	قليل	fewer	أقل
thin	رفيع	thinner	أرفع
warm	دافئ	warmer	أكثر دفئًا
heavy	ثقيل	heavier	أثقل
noisy	مزعج	noisier	أكثر إزعاجًا
easy	سهل	easier	أسهل
scary	مخيف	scarier	أكثر إخافة
nice	لطيف	nicer	ألطف

more أكثر		less أقل	
more dangerous	أكثر خطورة	less dangerous	أقل خطورة
more important	أكثر أهمية	less important	أقل أهمية
more beautiful	أكثر جمالاً	less beautiful	أقل جمالاً
more intelligent	أكثر ذكاءًا	less intelligent	أقل ذكاءًا
more delicious	لذيل أكثر	less delicious	لذيذ أقل
more careful	أكثر حرصًا	less careful	أقل حرصًا

Exercises on Lesson 3

1 Look and complete with the words in the box:

close - desert - drink - flat - fur - important - milk - sand - strong

I love camels. They are very 1) .... animals in Egypt. They are 2) .... and they can carry people and things across the 3) .... They are tall animals, with thin legs. Their 4) .... is delicious and we can use their 5) .... to make clothes.

Camels are good animals for the desert because they don't 6) .... a lot of water. Their feet are 7) .... so they can walk on sand in the desert. They can 8) .... their noses and eyes to stop the 9) ....

2 Read and answer T (True) or F (False):

1. Horses are slower than camels. ☐
2. Camels are taller than horses. ☐
3. Horses are heavier than camels. ☐
4. Horses are stronger than camels. ☐
5. Horses live longer than camels. ☐

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3 Choose the correct word:

1. Ramy is (tall – taller – tallest) than Adel.
2. The crocodile is (dangerous – dangerous less – more dangerous) than the fox.
3. The goat is shorter (then – than – the) the zebra.
4. Maha is (thinner – thin – thinnest) than Ola.
5. Today, it's (warmer – warmest – warm) than yesterday.



6. Zebras are (less important – important – important more) than donkeys.
7. Your sandwich is (much – more – little) delicious than my sandwich.
8. The fox is (slow – slowest – slower) than the horse.
9. I'm (few – less – many) intelligent than my sister.
10. The cow is (bigger – bigger than – the biggest) the sheep.
11. Flowers are (less beautiful – beautiful – more beautiful than) grass.
12. This lesson is (easier – easy – easier than) the last lesson.

4 Write sentences to compare these animals:

1. (snake / fox / dangerous)
   ↳ A snake is more dangerous than the fox.
2. (pelican's beak / eagle's beak / long)
   ↳ ....
3. (elephant / hippo / big)
   ↳ ....
4. (giraffe / horse / tall)
   ↳ ....
5. (spider / snake / scary)
   ↳ ....
6. (camel / fennec fox / small)
   ↳ ....

5 Make comparisons. Use the adjectives to help you:

1. cat / mouse (heavy) ↳ The cat is heavier than the mouse.
2. giraffe / lion (dangerous) ↳ ....
3. $\frac{50}{100}$ / 0.75 (big) ↳ ....
4. cell phone / laptop (small) ↳ ....
5. car / bike (fast) ↳ ....

(Adjectives) Comparison المقارنة

Comparative degree:

- We use the comparative form to compare two people, two animals or two things.
- تستخدم الدرجة الثانية من المقارنة (الصفات) لنقارن بين شخص وشخص أو حيوان وحيوان أو شئ وشئ وهكذا. ....
  - My grandpa is older than my dad.
- We add (er) to the short adjective and use the word (than) after it.
- نضيف للصفة القصيرة (er) ونضع بعدها كلمة (than من) .

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English Teacher



✦ When the adjective ends in (e), we add (r).

✦ إذا انتهت الصفة بـ (e) نضيف لها (r) فقط.

large ➡ larger	nice ➡ nicer	fine ➡ finer

The elephant is larger than the hippo.

✦ When the adjective ends in a consonant after one vowel, we double the final consonant before adding (er).

✦ إذا انتهت الصفة بحرف ساكن يسبقه حرف واحد متحرك ناطق نضاعف الحرف الأخير الساكن قبل إضافة (er).

big ➡ bigger / fat ➡ fatter / thin ➡ thinner / hot ➡ hotter

Today is hotter than yesterday.

✦ When the adjective ends in (y), we change the (y) into (i) before adding (er).

✦ إذا انتهت الصفة بـ (y) تحول إلى (i) قبل إضافة (er).

heavy ➡ heavier	easy ➡ easier	happy ➡ happier
noisy ➡ noisier	scary ➡ scarier	

My bag is heavier than your bag.

✦ We use (more) or (less) before long adjectives and the word (than) after them.

✦ اذا كانت الصفة طويلة ، نضع قبلها إما (more) أو (less) وبعدها (than).

A snake is more dangerous than a fox.

A fox is less dangerous than a snake.

Superlative degree:

- We use the superlative form to compare more than two people, animals or things.

- تستخدم الدرجة الثالثة من المقارنة (الصفات) للمقارنة بين شخص ومجموعة من الاشخاص أو حيوان ومجموعة من الحيوانات أو شيء ومجموعة من الأشياء .... وهكذا.

  - The lion is the strongest animal.
  - The reed is the tallest plant of the three plants.

- We add (est) to the short adjective and use the word (the) before it.

- نضيف للصفة القصيرة (est) ونضع قبلها كلمة (the).

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- الصفات المنتهية بـ (e) أو المنتهية بحرف ساكن يسبقه حرف واحد متحرك ناطق أو المنتهية بـ (y)، السابق شرحها تنطبق على نفس هذا النوع من المقارنة.

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- We use (the most) or (the least) before long adjectives and the word (the) before them.

- اذا كانت الصفة طويلة ، نضع قبلها إما (the most) أو (the least) وقبلها (the).

  - The rose is the most beautiful flower.
  - The daisy plant is the most colorful one.

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Adjective	Adjective + er	Adjective + est	
old	older	the oldest	الأكبر سنًا - الأقدم
young	younger	the youngest	الأصغر سنًا
tall	taller	the tallest	الأطول
long	longer	the longest	الأطول
short	shorter	the shortest	الأقصر
fast	faster	the fastest	الأسرع
slow	slower	the slowest	الأبطأ
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small	smaller	the smallest	الأصغر
big	bigger	the biggest	الأكبر
cold	colder	the coldest	الأبرد
hot	hotter	the hottest	الأكثر حرارة
strong	stronger	the strongest	الأقوى
few	fewer	the fewest	الأقل
thin	thinner	the thinnest	الأرفع
warm	warmer	the warmest	الأكثر دفئًا
heavy	heavier	the heaviest	الأثقل
noisy	noisier	the noisiest	الأكثر إزعاجًا
easy	easier	the easiest	الأسهل
scary	scarier	the scariest	الأكثر إخافة
nice	nicer	the nicest	الألطف

the most الأكثر — the least الأقل

the most useful	الأكثر نفعًا	the least useful	الأقل نفعًا
the most colorful	الأكثر زركشة	the least colorful	الأقل زركشة
the most difficult	الأكثر صعوبة	the least difficult	الأقل صعوبة
the most dangerous	الأكثر خطورة	the least dangerous	الأقل خطورة
the most important	الأكثر أهمية	the least important	الأقل أهمية
the most beautiful	الأكثر جمالاً	the least beautiful	الأقل جمالاً
the most intelligent	الأكثر ذكاءً	the least intelligent	الأقل ذكاءً
the most delicious	الألذ طعمًا	the least delicious	الأقل طعمًا
the most careful	الأكثر حرصًا	the least careful	الأقل حرصًا

Exercises on Lesson 2

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English Teacher

1 Choose the correct word(s):

1. A daisy is (tall – taller – the tallest) than a lotus.
2. That is the (big – bigger – biggest) tree in my street.
3. Winter is (cold – colder – the coldest) season of the year.
4. The lion is the (strong – strongest – stronger) animal.
5. The red flowers is the (beautiful – most beautiful – less beautiful) one.
6. The elephant is (heavy – heavier than – the heaviest) the zebra.
7. A reed is (tall – taller – the tallest) plant.
8. This is the (more – less interesting – most interesting) lesson.
9. My city is (than – the – then) nicest place to live.
10. My cat is thinner (than – then – the) your cat.
11. The crocodile is (the – then – than) most dangerous of these animals.
12. I think chicken is (the most delicious – less delicious – delicious) than fish.
13. Question (3) is the (easy – easier – easiest) question.
14. The daisy plant is (more colorful – less colorful – the most colorful) of the three plants.
15. The rabbit is (small – smaller – the smallest) than the goat.
16. I have (heavy – heavier – the heaviest) bag.

Mr. Adel Magdi
English Teacher

2 Write sentences as in the example:

1. (cat / snake / fox) scary
   A fox is scarier than a cat. A snake is scarier than a fox. A snake is the scariest animal.
2. (corn / bean / eggplant) small
   ....
3. (lemon / orange / strawberry) delicious
   ....
4. (bee / beetle / butterfly) colorful
   ....

3 Make superlative sentences as in the example:

1. tall / land animal / giraffe
   The tallest land animal is the giraffe.
2. heavy / land animal / elephant
   ....
3. small / part of a plant / plant cell
   ....
4. old / tree / Californian Redwood
   ....
5. big / flower / rafflesia arnoldii
   ....
6. dangerous / plant / oleander
   ....

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☆ We use the suffix (لاحقة) "-ful" at the end of many adjectives. It means "full of".

beautiful	جميل	*useful*	مفيد - نافع
careful	حريص - حذر	*colorful*	مزركش الألوان
helpful	متعاون		

Lesson 2

Main Vocabulary — الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس



3 Choose the correct word(s):

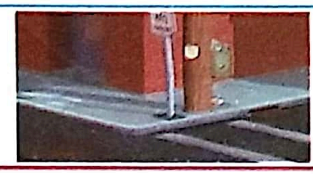
1. The park is (next to – in front – behind) of the museum.
2. We go to the (hospital – office – school) when we are sick.
3. My house is (under – in – between) two shops.
4. We buy food at the (park – supermarket – office).
5. The chair is (behind – in – on) the door.
6. I learn in my (post office – school – hospital).
7. That village is (in front – next – behind) to a big city.
8. I buy clothes and shoes at a (shopping mall – post office – school).
9. The book is (between – in – next) the bag.
10. There's a kite (above – under – between) our house.
11. We send letters at the (hospital – shopping mall – post office).
12. The ball is (under – next – in front) the table.
13. The bag is (between – in front – on) the desk.
14. There's a tree in (next to – under – front of) my house.

Unit 4

Lesson 3

Main Vocabulary

الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس

Go straight ahead		امشي على طول	on the right		على اليمين
Turn right on		اتجه يمينًا عند	on the left		على اليسار
Turn left		اتجه يسارًا	Take the second right		خذ ثاني ناصية يمين
on the corner		عند الزاوية	Take the second left		خذ ثاني ناصية يسار



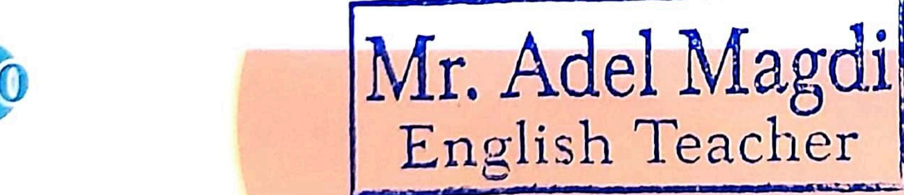
This - That - These - Those

This is ⟶ هذا _ هذه (للمفرد القريب) *(near to the speaker)*

✦ We use it with singular nouns or uncountable nouns.

↳ This is the socket the electrician is fixing.



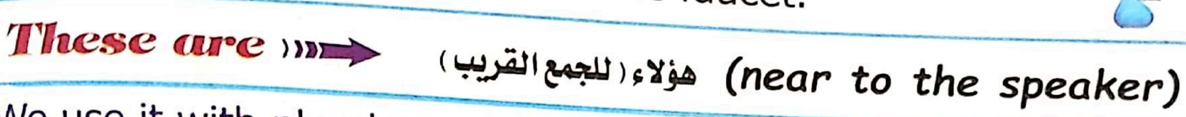




That is ⟶ هذا - هذه (للمفرد البعيد) (far from the speaker)

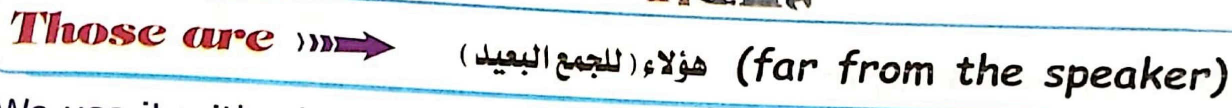
✦ We use it with singular nouns or uncountable nouns.

↳ That's the water dripping from the faucet.



✦ We use it with plural nouns or countable nouns.

↳ These are the plumber's tools.



✦ We use it with plural nouns or countable nouns.

↳ Those are the builders' hard hats.



3 Complete the sentences using:

This - That - These - Those

1. .... are children.



2. .... is the mail carrier.

3. .... is my mom.



4. .... are buses.

5. .... is a faucet.

6. .... is a socket.



7. .... are wires.



8. .... are plugs.



4 Choose the correct word(s):

1. (These – That – Those) is my bike.
2. (This – These – That) are my friends.
3. (Those – This – That) are tall trees.
4. (These – Those – This) is my sister.
5. This (am – is – are) a nice photo.
6. Those (am – is – are) big buildings.
7. That (am – is – are) our school bus.
8. These (am – is – are) green leaves.
9. (This – That – These) is the moon.
10. (That – These – Those) are the stars.
11. (These – Those – This) are my hands.
12. (This – That – These) is my nose.

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Syllable - المقطع

الكلمة في اللغة الإنجليزية تتكون من مقطع واحد أو أكثر. والمقطع وهو جزء من الكلمة غالبًا يحتوي على حرف متحرك ناطق. لاحظ عدد المقاطع في الكلمات الآتية.

el.ec.tri.cian	*plumb.er*
teach.er	*me.chan.ic*
build.er	*den.tist*
bus driv.er	*doc.tor*
ar.chi.tect	*tax.i driv.er*

Stress - الضغط (التشديد)

التشديد هو أن نظهر أو نميز مقطع معين في الكلمة في النطق أكثر من غيره. لاحظ أي مقطع يكون عليه التشديد في الكلمات الآتية.

***plumb**.er*	***den**.tist*
***teach**.er*	***driv**.er*
***build**.er*	***doc**.tor*



The prefix "...dis" — البادئة "...dis"

disagree	يرفض	*disappointed*	مُحبط
disappear	يختفى	*disobey*	يعصي - لا يطيع
dislike	لا يحب		


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